

17 JAN 1973

SITUATION INFORMATION REPORT

Once again the dying coals of the U. S. antiwar movement have been stirred by the resumption of widespread bombing in North Vietnam beginning on/or about 18 December 1972.

The nation's two largest antiwar groups, the National Peace Action Coalition (NPAC), a tightly disciplined group run in considerable part by Trotskyist cadres of the Socialist Workers Party; and the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ), a looser coalition of free-wheeling radicals and unaligned groups, announced on 5 January 73 that they were linking forces to mount a mass Inaugural Day Demonstration in Washington, D. C. to demand a total withdrawal of all American forces from Indochina.

Riding the crest of what they believe to be a new wave of anti-Nixon sentiment, NPAC/PCPJ organizers expect "thousands" to turnout. A joint NPAC/PCPJ communique calls for "an inauguration of conscience, not confrontation."

NPAC and PCPJ, jointly and separately, have brought large antiwar crowds to Washington in the past (175,000 to 200,000 in April 1971), but the possibility of a mass mobilization for the 1973 Inaugural seems remote for the following reasons: (1) the continued impasse in the Paris peace talks appears to have been resolved, (2) the President halted all bombing of the North Vietnamese on 15 January 1973, (3) the coalitions have not had sufficient time to properly organize their constituents, (4) the organizations do not have the money to finance a massive demonstration, and (5) after nine years of protesting U. S. involvement in Vietnam the issue has lost some of its appeal.



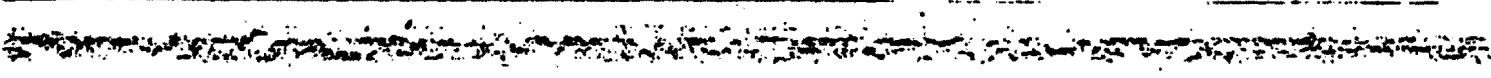
Although a mass mobilization of radicals is unlikely, there are a number of groups which could cause civil disturbances during the 1973 Inaugural festivities: the radical Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), a front group of the Progressive Labor Party, whose members spearheaded some of the most militant street actions during the 1972 political conventions; the Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF), a militant and violence-prone communist front group, with support from active East Coast chapters could cause trouble; the militant "Zippie" faction of the Youth International Party (Yippies); the Attica Brigade (AB), self-described as a student-based anti-imperialistic organization; and finally, the Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW), a militant antiwar organization whose presence was felt during the 1972 Miami conventions.

Security precautions for the 1973 Inauguration are the tightest ever. A special "Public Safety Committee" has been organized to conduct and coordinate security procedures during the three-day period starting Thursday, 18 January 1973. In overall command is Washington Police Chief Jerry Wilson, who will work out of a central command post equipped with a vast array of electronic devices and manned by representatives of all the U. S. Government agencies involved.

Working closely with him will be U. S. Secret Service Director James Rowley, whose agency has the direct year-round responsibility for the physical safety of the President and his family. Rowley has ordered about 400 special agents into the Capitol to re-enforce his regular White House detail. In addition to the Secret Service and Wilson's Metropolitan Police force (numbering 5,100) the security forces on patrol will be drawn from the General Services Administration's Government Building Guards (1,500), the Capitol police (1,000), the Executive Protective Service (800), and the National Park Police (450)---a law enforcement army of around 10,000.

As can be seen, responsible officials expect acts of civil disobedience from the above mentioned militant groups and have taken appropriate action to reasonably assure the orderly, peaceful, and successful conduct of all Inaugural activities.

Wash Post Jan 73
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 Information Digest 29 Dec 72



To date, CIA has not been mentioned as a target of the radicals. However, with an estimated 15,000 demonstrators on hand in the greater Washington, D.C. area for the 1973 Inaugural, the possibility always exists that the Agency will be singled out.

CALENDAR OF ACTIVITIES RELATED

to the

PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURATION

National Peace Action Coalition/Peoples Coalition for Peace & Justice

Antiwar organizers, divided on tactics and targets but united on a general concept of mass street actions, are working day and night to bring dissidents to Washington to protest President Nixon's second Inauguration.

The two largest peace groups in the country, the PCPJ and the NPAC, have joined forces to demand a total withdrawal from Vietnam. Officials of NPAC/PCPJ are expecting 50,000 to participate in the demonstrations to be held on the Washington Monument Grounds on 20 January. Two main factors to be considered in determining the size of a rally are: (1) the weather (the National Weather Bureau Long Range Weather Forecast is predicting fair weather with temperatures in the middle 50's), (2) the support they will receive since President Nixon has forbidden further bombing in North Vietnam (officials of NPAC/PCPJ have stated that this will not change anything).

Law enforcement agencies have indicated that they expect 10,000 - 15,000 to participate. Organizers have emphasized that they want to avoid actions such as those against President Nixon's first Inauguration in January 1969 when demonstrators stoned the Presidential limousine, clashed with police, and vandalized portions of downtown Washington.

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NDAC/PCPJ have been granted a permit for the following events scheduled for January 20. Demonstrators will assemble at the Lincoln Memorial from 10 a. m. to noon at which time they will march down Constitution Avenue to the Washington Monument Grounds. Following the march, a rally will be held on the north side of the Monument Grounds adjacent to 15th Street, N. W. It is estimated that the rally will last until late in the afternoon.

Other groups planning to join the NPAC/PCPJ are: Students for a Democratic Society, Vietnam Veterans Against the War, Student Mobilization Committee, National Student Association, American Friends Service Committee, and the Clergy and Laity Concerned. Some of these organizations are quite capable of creating trouble but the main body of this group, from all present indications, should remain orderly.

Other demonstrations are scheduled on 20 January for Denver, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, San Diego, Houston, Portland and Seattle.

At 2 p. m. Friday (19 January) a twelve member PCPJ delegation will bring a petition with some 25,000 signatures to the White House gates, demanding the U. S. sign a tentative accord reportedly reached during the Paris Peace Talks last October 26.

PCPJ will sponsor marches in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston and other cities on January 19: *WASH DC 11 Jan 73*
NY 7 Jan 73

Student Democratic Society

The SDS/Worker Student Alliance which is dominated by the Progressive Labor Party has scheduled a demonstration on 18 January in Washington, D. C. Demonstrators will assemble in front of the Smithsonian Institution's History and Technology Building (14th and Constitution Avenue, N. W.) where a reception for Vice President Agnew will be held between 2 and 5 p. m. This demonstration is not expected to be large due to the fact that only local participation is expected.

Members of the Washington, D. C. Chapter of SDS have made arrangements for the use of St. Stephens Church (16th and Newton

streets, N. W.) and All Souls Church (16th and Harvard Streets, N. W.) for housing the demonstrators. Officials of SDS will reside at the Albert Pick Motor Inn (12th and K Streets, N. W.) which will also serve as Headquarters.

The U. S. Park Service has granted a Parade permit for joint demonstrations to be held at Union Station Plaza on 20 January by SDS, Progressive Labor Party, and the Youth International Party. Demonstrators will assemble at 8th and H Streets, N. W., and at 10:30 proceed to the Union Station Plaza where a rally will take place between noon and 1 p. m. SDS leaders are hopeful that their sound equipment will create enough noise to be heard by those attending the Inaugural ceremonies on the Capitol steps.

Reportedly, the New York City Chapter of the Women's Strike for Peace will join this demonstration. Leaders of the militant SDS are expecting 1,000 to 1,500 hard core protestors to attend this rally.

Following the rally, SDS members will march near the Capitol where some will try to disrupt the Inaugural Parade and confront police on Pennsylvania Avenue. SDS will leave the Inaugural Parade and march to the Washington Monument Grounds where they will join the National Peace Action Coalition/Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice rally being held there. Later in the evening SDS will demonstrate at the Kennedy Center where several Inaugural Balls will be held. Recently, SDS announced they will hold a national conference in Washington, D. C. at Howard University (Medical Auditorium) on 21 January.

The Vietnam Veterans Against the War

Recently, representatives of the Vietnam Veterans met with officials of the U. S. Park Police and submitted their plans for 20 January. Members of the VVAW will assemble at the gates of Arlington National Cemetery at 10 a. m. A nonreligious service will be held between 11 and 11:30 a. m. at which time Barry Romo (VVAW national coordinator) and others will make speeches. Following

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this service they will march in formation with signs and banners from Arlington Cemetery, across Memorial Bridge, down Independence Avenue, S. W., to the D. C. War Memorial located on the Mall.

A rally will be held at the War Memorial where Indo-Chinese music will be played and several tables will be set up for collecting signatures calling for the nine-point peace treaty. Reportedly, guerrilla theater skits may be performed relating to the Vietnamese struggle and American imperialism.

Following the rally, they will disband and quite possibly join the NPAC/PCPJ rally nearby at the Monument Grounds. Officials of VVAW are expecting 1,500 participants; however, law enforcement agencies are expecting their numbers may approach half that figure.

Reportedly, officials of VVAW have canceled its previously announced vigil at traffic circles and main arteries in Washington, D. C. Thus far, no information has been received that VVAW is planning any illegal activities.

Reportedly, the Counterinaugural Ball may be held at a church or other facility during the evening of 20 January

Student Mobilization Committee/NSA

The Student Mobilization Committee, controlled by the Trotskyite Socialist Workers Party and its youth group the Young Socialist Alliance, has called for a "National Day of Student Antiwar Protest" on Friday (19 January). Teach-ins and small-scale rallies are planned on some campuses. Recently at a press conference SMC representatives stated they will throw their support behind the NPAC/PCPJ mass rally at the Washington Monument on 20 January. Reportedly, the National Student Association has also endorsed this rally.

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Youth Against War and Fascism

Approximately 200 YAWF members are expected to

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participate in the rally at the Washington Monument sponsored by NPAC/PCPJ. YAWF is a militant and violence-prone communist organization which will probably appear as a militant contingent to the relatively orderly rally. *20-7-51*

American Friends Service Committee - Clergy & Laity Concerned

Recently, AFSC and CALC have met with Congressmen and Senators to urge a cut-off of war funds and an end to the war. Officials of AFSC and CALC have mapped out plans for a nationwide "inauguration of conscience" from 19 - 21 January. Tentative plans call for demonstrations in cities throughout the country on 19 January followed by a day of fast on 20 January and a religious service for peace on 21 January.

AFSC and CALC are planning to attend the concert to be held at the Washington Cathedral at 9 p. m. on 19 January. Leonard Bernstein will conduct Haydn's "Mass in Time of War." It will be a free concert and the event is calling for a "plea for peace."

Both organizations cancelled their plans to hold a demonstration at the White House on 20 January. Recently, officials have announced that they will join the NPAC/PCPJ rally at the Washington Monument. *NY 7-11 1951* *NY 7-11 1951*

Youth International Party

It has been reported that on 19 January the Yippies will once again try to solicit support of local high school students at which time they will distribute free dope. Officials of YIP have announced they will jointly sponsor demonstrations with the Students for a Democratic Society and the Progressive Labor Party at the Union Station Plaza on 20 January.

There is a rumor that the Yippies will have a giant rat float in the march accompanied by Yippies dressed in rat suits to portray President Nixon as a diseased rodent. *NY 7-11 1951*

Black Task Force

A plot to foster support from the D. C. Black Community,

the PCPF and the NPAC have created a "Black Task Force."

John Gibson a community organizer has announced a rally will be held at Meridian Hill Park, 16th and Euclid Sts., N. W. (also known as Malcolm X Park) at 5:30 p. m. in support of what they call self-determination for both the District of Columbia and Vietnam. Following the rally, participants will be encouraged to go to All Souls Unitarian Church (16th and Harvard Sts., N. W.) where films will be shown. The group is scheduled to march to the Forrestal Building (10th and Independence Avenue, S. W.) at 11 p. m., 19 January, where they plan to conduct an all-night vigil. In the past the D. C. Black Community has not responded to such events, and the metropolitan police has estimated that this entire scenario may involve less than 100 persons.

The Forrestal Building was chosen because it is "another Pentagon" and symbolizes the racism of the U. S. military. This vigil is to continue until 10 a. m. on 20 January to commemorate the Vietnam war dead. Following the vigil some of the members of the group will join the SDS rally at Union Station Plaza. Others will proceed to the Inaugural Parade route at 15th and Pennsylvania Avenue. Their purpose would be to attract as much attention as possible by shouting or waving signs and banners.

1/19/68

SOURCE: Government and News Media

RELIABILITY: Probably True